

BookletChart™

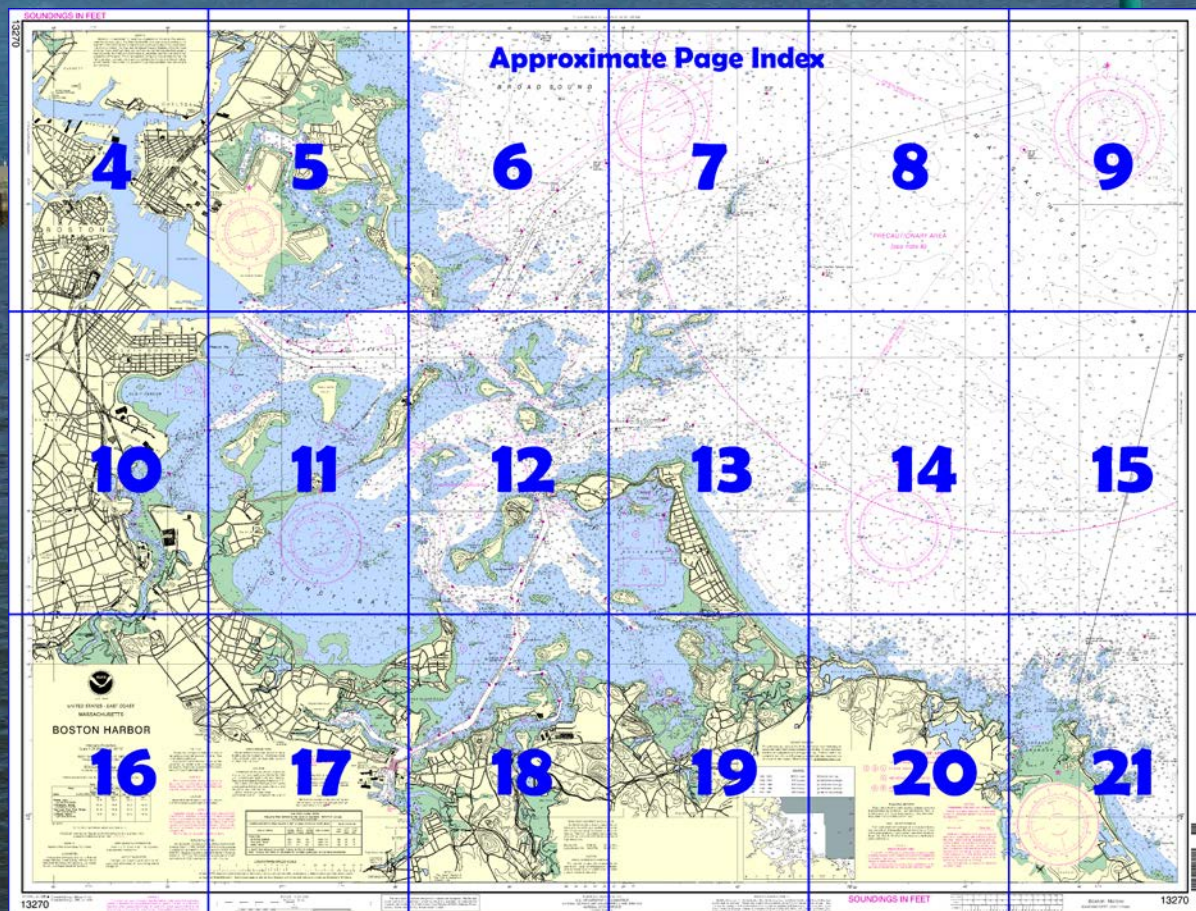
Boston Harbor **NOAA Chart 13270**



A reduced-scale NOAA nautical chart for small boaters
When possible, use the full-size NOAA chart for navigation.



- Complete, reduced-scale nautical chart
- Print at home for free
- Convenient size
- Up-to-date with Notices to Mariners
- Compiled by NOAA's Office of Coast Survey, the nation's chartmaker



**Published by the
National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration
National Ocean Service
Office of Coast Survey
www.NauticalCharts.NOAA.gov
888-990-NOAA**

What are Nautical Charts?

Nautical charts are a fundamental tool of marine navigation. They show water depths, obstructions, buoys, other aids to navigation, and much more. The information is shown in a way that promotes safe and efficient navigation. Chart carriage is mandatory on the commercial ships that carry America's commerce. They are also used on every Navy and Coast Guard ship, fishing and passenger vessels, and are widely carried by recreational boaters.

What is a BookletChart™?

This BookletChart is made to help recreational boaters locate themselves on the water. It has been reduced in scale for convenience, but otherwise contains all the information of the full-scale nautical chart. The bar scales have also been reduced, and are accurate when used to measure distances in this BookletChart. See the Note at the bottom of page 5 for the reduction in scale applied to this chart.

Whenever possible, use the official, full scale NOAA nautical chart for navigation. Nautical chart sales agents are listed on the Internet at <http://www.NauticalCharts.NOAA.gov>.

This BookletChart does NOT fulfill chart carriage requirements for regulated commercial vessels under Titles 33 and 44 of the Code of Federal Regulations.

Notice to Mariners Correction Status

This BookletChart has been updated for chart corrections published in the U.S. Coast Guard Local Notice to Mariners, the National Geospatial Intelligence Agency Weekly Notice to Mariners, and, where applicable, the Canadian Coast Guard Notice to Mariners. Additional chart corrections have been made by NOAA in advance of their publication in a Notice to Mariners. The last Notices to Mariners applied to this chart are listed in the Note at the bottom of page 7. Coast Pilot excerpts are not being corrected.

For latest Coast Pilot excerpt visit the Office of Coast Survey website at <http://www.nauticalcharts.noaa.gov/nsd/searchbychart.php?chart=13270>



(Selected Excerpts from Coast Pilot)

Traffic Separation Scheme (Boston) has been established in the approach to Boston Harbor. (See charts 13270, 13267, 13246, 13260, and 13200.)

The Scheme is composed basically of **directed traffic lanes** each with one-way inbound and outbound traffic lanes separated by a **defined separation zone** and two **precautionary areas**. The Scheme is recommended for use by vessels approaching

or departing from Boston Harbor, but is not necessarily intended for tugs, tows or other small vessels which traditionally operate outside of the usual steamer lanes or close inshore.

The Traffic Separation Scheme has been designed to aid in the prevention of collisions at the approaches to major harbors, but is not

intended in any way to supersede or alter the applicable Navigation Rules. Separation zones are intended to separate inbound and outbound traffic lanes and to be free of ship traffic, and should not be used except for crossing purposes. Mariners should use extreme caution when crossing traffic lanes and separation zones. (See 167.1 through 167.15 and 167.75 through 167.77, chapter 2, for limits and regulations and Traffic Separation Schemes, chapter 1, for additional information.)

A **precautionary area** is at the junction of Traffic Separation Scheme (Boston) and the Eastern Approach Off Nantucket to Traffic Separation Scheme Off New York. (See U.S. Coast Pilot 2, Atlantic Coast, Cape Cod to Sandy Hook, for a description of Traffic Separation Scheme Off New York. Consult charts 12300 and 13006 for the Off New York Scheme.) The precautionary area is bounded on the east by a circle with a radius of 15.5 miles centered in 40°35'01"N., 69°59'58"W. and intersected by the Traffic Separation Schemes at points in 40°23'45"N., 69°13'57"W. and 40°50'28"N., 68°58'40"W., and is bounded on the west by a line connecting the schemes at points in 40°36'46"N., 69°15'08"W. and 40°48'02"N., 69°02'57"W.

The **precautionary area** in the approach to Boston Harbor has a radius of 6.17 miles centered on Boston Lighted Whistle Buoy B (42°22'42"N., 70°46'58"W.), excluding that area of the circle bounded by an imaginary line extending between the outer limits of the inbound and outbound traffic lanes.

The **separation zone** is a 1-mile zone centered in the following positions: (i) 42°20'44"N., 70°39'04"W., (ii) 42°18'17"N., 70°01'08"W., and (iii) 40°49'15"N., 69°00'49"W.

Deer Island, on the northwest side of the entrance to Boston Harbor, is about 1 mile long and is joined to the mainland by a fill. A sewage treatment facility with numerous egg-shaped holding tanks is a conspicuous landmark on the south part of the island.

Deer Island Light (42°20.4'N., 70°57.3'W.), 53 feet above the water, is shown from a red cylindrical tower on a black cylindrical pier on the outer end of a ledge that extends 0.3 mile southward from the island. A sound signal is at the light.

Winthrop Head, about 1 mile northward of the northwestern end of Deer Island, is a 100-foot hill covered with buildings and a tall red, white, and blue standpipe on top which is the most prominent mark in the vicinity. Sewage pump-out is available. **Winthrop Beach** lies along the shore just northward of Winthrop Head. About 0.2 mile off and parallel to Winthrop Beach is a breakwater about 0.4 mile long which is bare several feet at the highest tides and is fairly prominent. Small craft moor behind the breakwater; there are no landings or facilities.

Great Faun, the inner part of the shoal ground extending from the northeastern side of Deer Island, is a partly drying flat, marked on its outer part by a buoy which is about 1 mile northeastward of Deer Island Light and 0.3 mile northwestward of Boston North Channel. **Little Faun**, which uncovers on its inner part, extends 0.5 mile eastward from the southern end of Deer Island.

Finns Ledge, covered 25 feet, lies on the western side of the entrance to Boston North Channel, the principal approach to the harbor. The ledge, marked by a lighted bell buoy, is at the outer end of shoal ground covered less than 36 feet. The shoal ground extends about 2 miles northeastward from Deer Island. Careful navigation is required in the channel entrance, especially when incoming and outgoing vessels meet.

U.S. Coast Guard Rescue Coordination Center 24 hour Regional Contact for Emergencies

RCC Boston	Commander	
	1st CG District	(617) 223-8555
	Boston, MA	

Table of Selected Chart Notes

NOTE C

The Upper Weymouth Fore River is marked with uncharted aids.

HEIGHTS

Heights in feet above Mean High Water.

Mercator Projection
Scale 1:25,000 at Lat. 42°19'

North American Datum of 1983
(World Geodetic System 1984)

SOUNDINGS IN FEET
AT MEAN LOWER LOW WATER

WARNING

The prudent mariner will not rely solely on any single aid to navigation, particularly on floating aids. See U.S. Coast Guard Light List and U.S. Coast Pilot for details.

CAUTION

Temporary changes or defects in aids to navigation are not indicated on this chart. See Local Notice to Mariners.

During some winter months or when endangered by ice, certain aids to navigation are replaced by other types or removed. For details see U.S. Coast Guard Light List.

CAUTION

Improved channels shown by broken lines are subject to shoaling, particularly at the edges.

For Symbols and Abbreviations see Chart No. 1

RADAR REFLECTORS

Radar reflectors have been placed on many floating aids to navigation. Individual radar reflector identification on these aids has been omitted from this chart.

AIDS TO NAVIGATION

Consult U.S. Coast Guard Light List for supplemental information concerning aids to navigation.

CAUTION

Limitations on the use of radio signals as aids to marine navigation can be found in the U.S. Coast Guard Light Lists and National Geospatial-Intelligence Agency Publication 117.


Radio direction-finder bearings to commercial broadcasting stations are subject to error and should be used with caution.

Station positions are shown thus:
○ (Accurate location) o (Approximate location)

AUTHORITIES

Hydrography and topography by the National Ocean Service, Coast Survey, with additional data from the Corps of Engineers, U.S. Coast Guard, and Department of the Navy.

CAUTION

Mariners are warned to stay clear of the protective riprap surrounding navigational light structures shown thus: 

NOAA WEATHER RADIO BROADCASTS

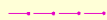
The NOAA Weather Radio stations listed below provide continuous weather broadcasts. The reception range is typically 20 to 40 nautical miles from the antenna site, but can be as much as 100 nautical miles for stations at high elevations.

Boston, MA KHB-35 162.475 MHz
Essex Marine, MA WNG-574 162.425 MHz

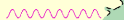
CAUTION

SUBMARINE PIPELINES AND CABLES

Charted submarine pipelines and submarine cables and submarine pipeline and cable areas are shown as:



Pipeline Area



Cable Area

Additional uncharted submarine pipelines and submarine cables may exist within the area of this chart. Not all submarine pipelines and submarine cables are required to be buried, and those that were originally buried may have become exposed. Mariners should use extreme caution when operating vessels in depths of water comparable to their draft in areas where pipelines and cables may exist, and when anchoring, dragging, or trawling. Covered wells may be marked by lighted or unlighted buoys.

CAUTION

BASCULE BRIDGE CLEARANCES

For bascule bridges, whose spans do not open to a full upright or vertical position, unlimited vertical clearance is not available for the entire charted horizontal clearance.

SMALL CRAFT WARNINGS

Year round small-craft warnings will be displayed during daytime only on Metropolitan District Commission Police Patrol Boats underway in Inner Boston Harbor from Nantasket Beach (42° 16.2' N, 70° 51.5' W) to waters around Georges and Lovell Islands.

POLLUTION REPORTS


Report all spills of oil and hazardous substances to the National Response Center via 1-800-424-8802 (toll free), or to the nearest U.S. Coast Guard facility if telephone communication is impossible (33 CFR 153).

HORIZONTAL DATUM

The horizontal reference datum of this chart is North American Datum of 1983 (NAD 83), which for charting purposes is considered equivalent to the World Geodetic System 1984 (WGS 84). Geographic positions referred to the North American Datum of 1927 must be corrected an average of 0.352" northward and 1.822" eastward to agree with this chart.

SOURCE DIAGRAM

The outlined areas represent the limits of the most recent hydrographic survey information that has been evaluated for charting. Surveys have been banded in this diagram by date and type of survey. Channels maintained by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers are periodically resurveyed and are not shown on this diagram. Refer to Chapter 1, *United States Coast Pilot*.

COLREGS: International Regulations for Preventing Collisions at Sea, 1972.
Demarcation lines are shown thus: 

TIDAL INFORMATION

PLACE		Height referred to datum of soundings (MLLW)		
NAME	(LAT/LONG)	Mean Higher High Water	Mean High Water	Mean Low Water
		feet	feet	feet
Boston Light	(42°19'N/70°53'W)	9.8	9.4	0.3
Charlestown Bridge	(42°22'N/71°04'W)	10.2	9.8	0.3
Weymouth Fore River Bridge	(42°15'N/70°58'W)	10.2	9.8	0.3
Cohasset Harbor	(42°15'N/70°47'W)	9.5	9.1	0.3

Dashes (- - -) located in datum columns indicate unavailable datum values for a tide station. Real-time water levels, tide predictions, and tidal current predictions are available on the Internet from <http://tidesandcurrents.noaa.gov/>. (Jan 2011)

ANCHORAGE AREAS

110.138 (see note A)

Limits and designations of anchorage areas are shown in magenta.

②

③

④

GENERAL ANCHORAGE

⑤

ANCHORAGE FOR EXPLOSIVES

A

B

SPECIAL ANCHORAGES 110.30, 110.31, 110.32, 110.1 (see note A)

TOWN RIVER CHANNEL DEPTHS

TABULATED FROM SURVEYS BY THE CORPS OF ENGINEERS - REPORT OF AUG 2007
AND SURVEYS TO MAR 2007

CONTROLLING DEPTHS FROM SEAWARD IN FEET AT MEAN LOWER LOW WATER (MLLW)				PROJECT DIMENSIONS		
NAME OF CHANNEL	LEFT OUTSIDE QUARTER	MIDDLE HALF OF CHANNEL	RIGHT OUTSIDE QUARTER	DATE OF SURVEY	WIDTH (FEET)	LENGTH (NAUT. MILES)
						DEPTH (FEET)
TOWN RIVER:						
ENTRANCE CHANNEL	28.7	28.9	28.3	3-07	300	0.7 35
HOLE POINT REACH	29.1	27.1	27.0	3-07	100-300	0.5 35
QUINCY REACH	42.9	1.3	3.4	3-07	100	0.2 15

A. EXCEPT FOR SHOALING TO 0.9 FEET IN FINAL 50 FEET OF CHANNEL.

NOTE - CONSULT THE CORPS OF ENGINEERS FOR CHANGES SUBSEQUENT TO THE ABOVE INFORMATION

SOUNDINGS IN FEET

13270



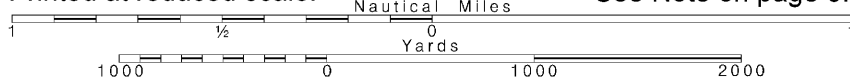
Joins page 10

4

Note: Chart grid lines are aligned with true north.

Printed at reduced scale. SCALE 1:25,000

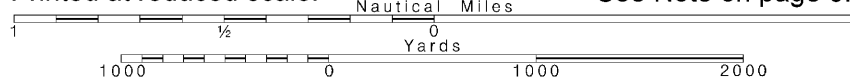
See Note on page 5.

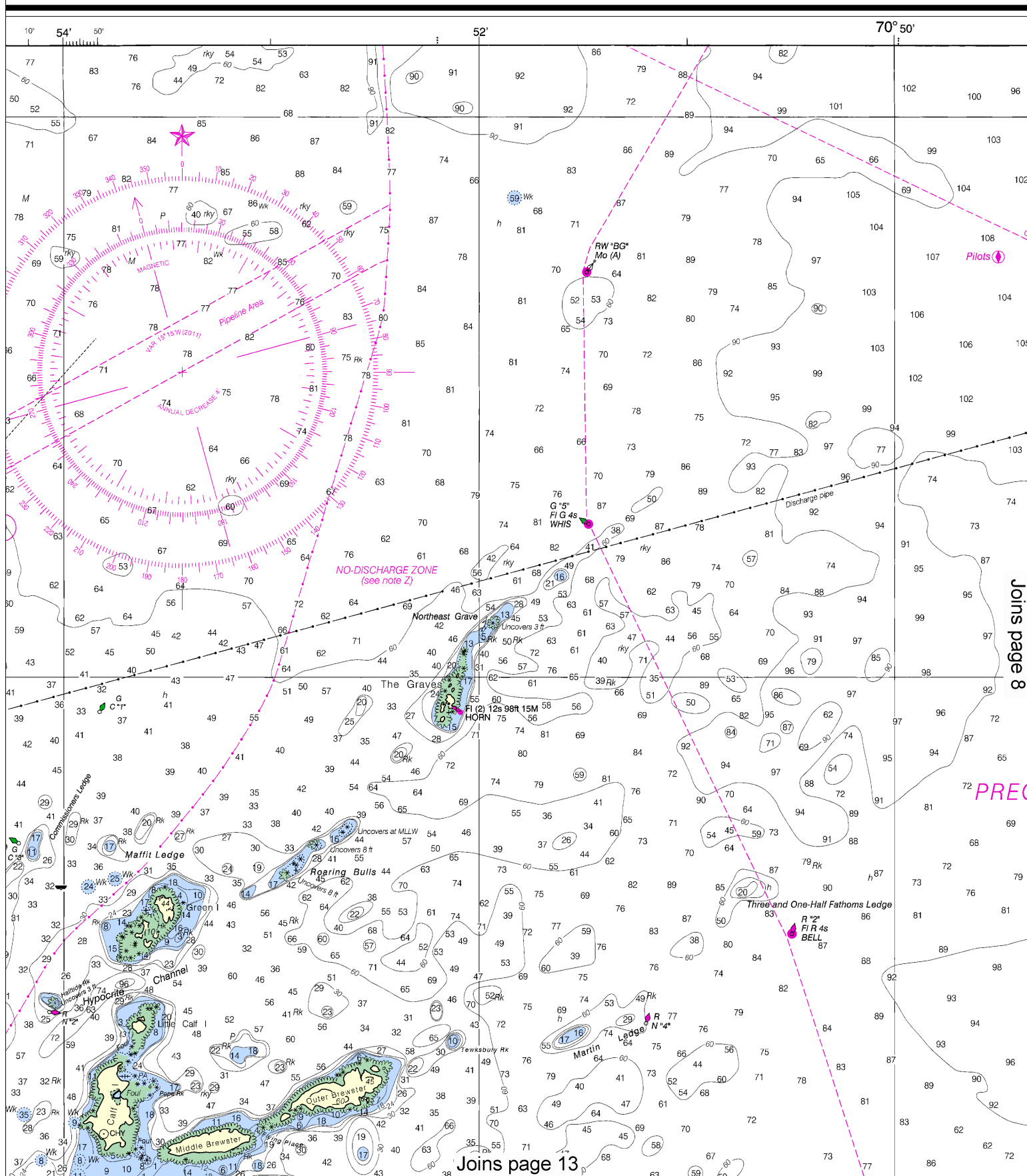


Note: Chart grid lines are aligned with true north.

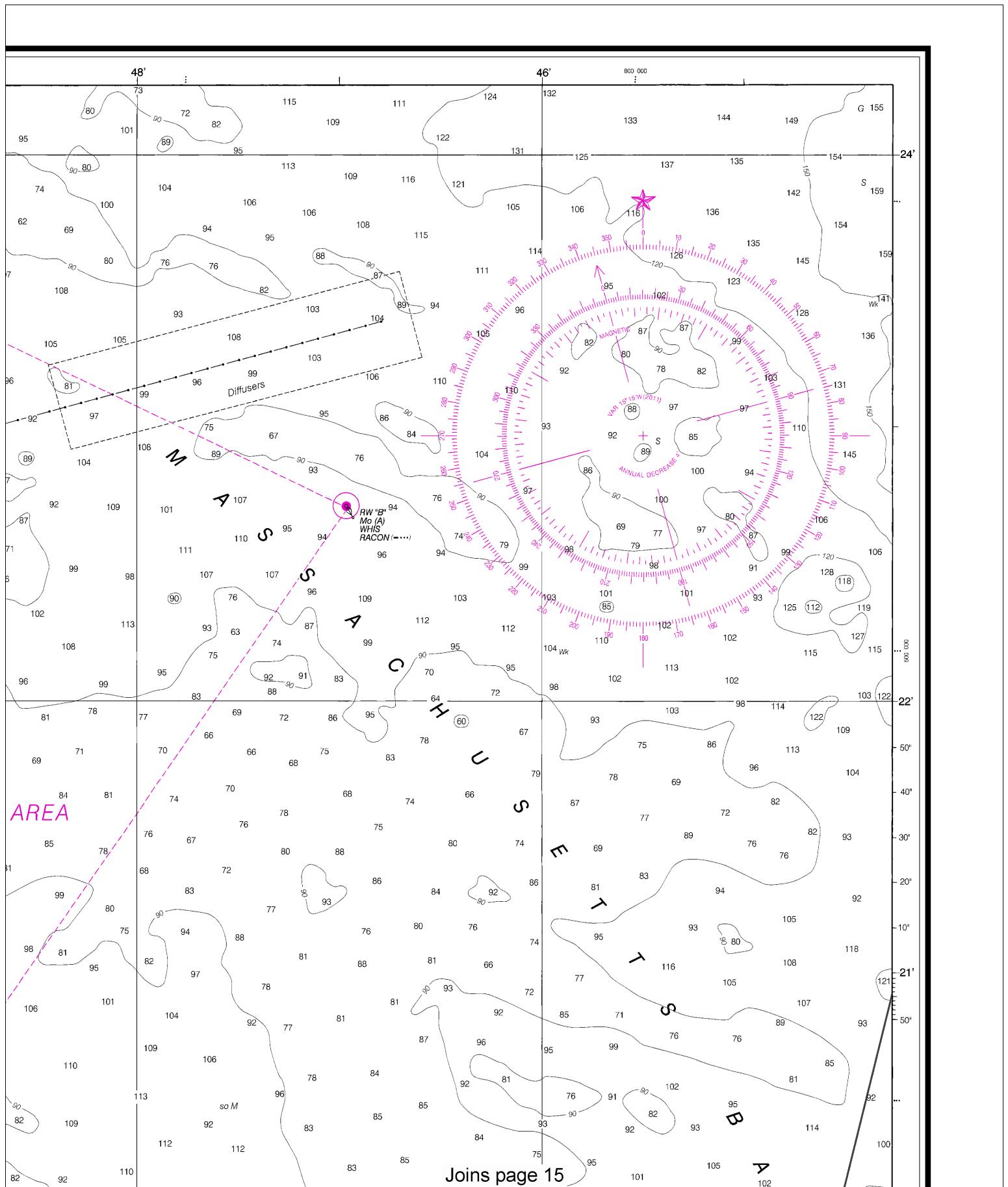
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Nautical Miles

See Note on page 5.

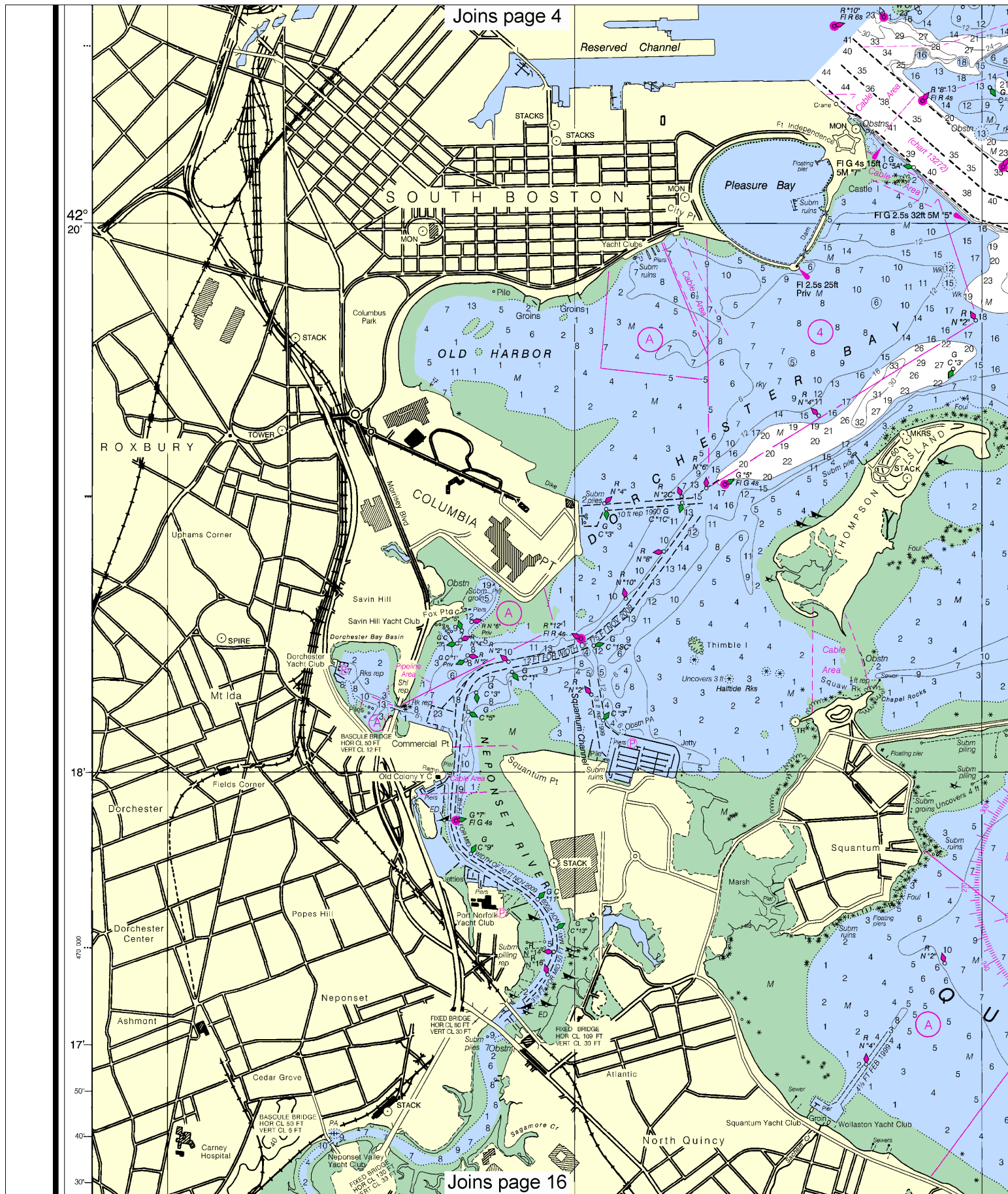




This BookletChart has been updated through: Coast Guard Local Notice To Mariners: 4912 12/4/2012,
 NGA Weekly Notice to Mariners: 5012 12/15/2012,
 Canadian Coast Guard Notice to Mariners: 1012 10/26/2012.



Joins page 15

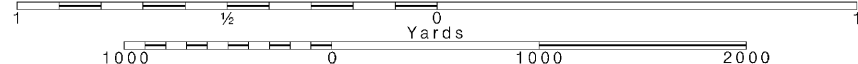


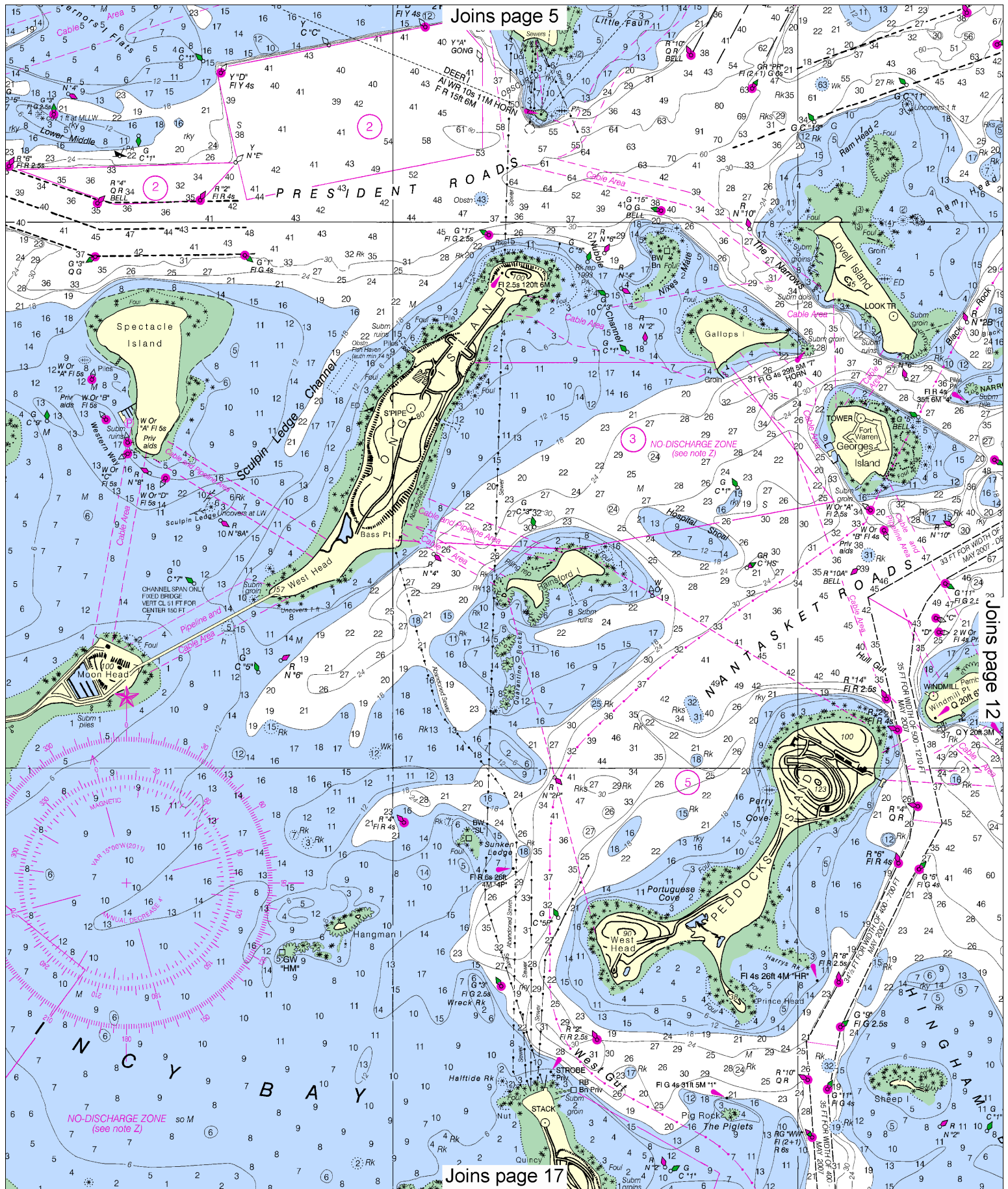
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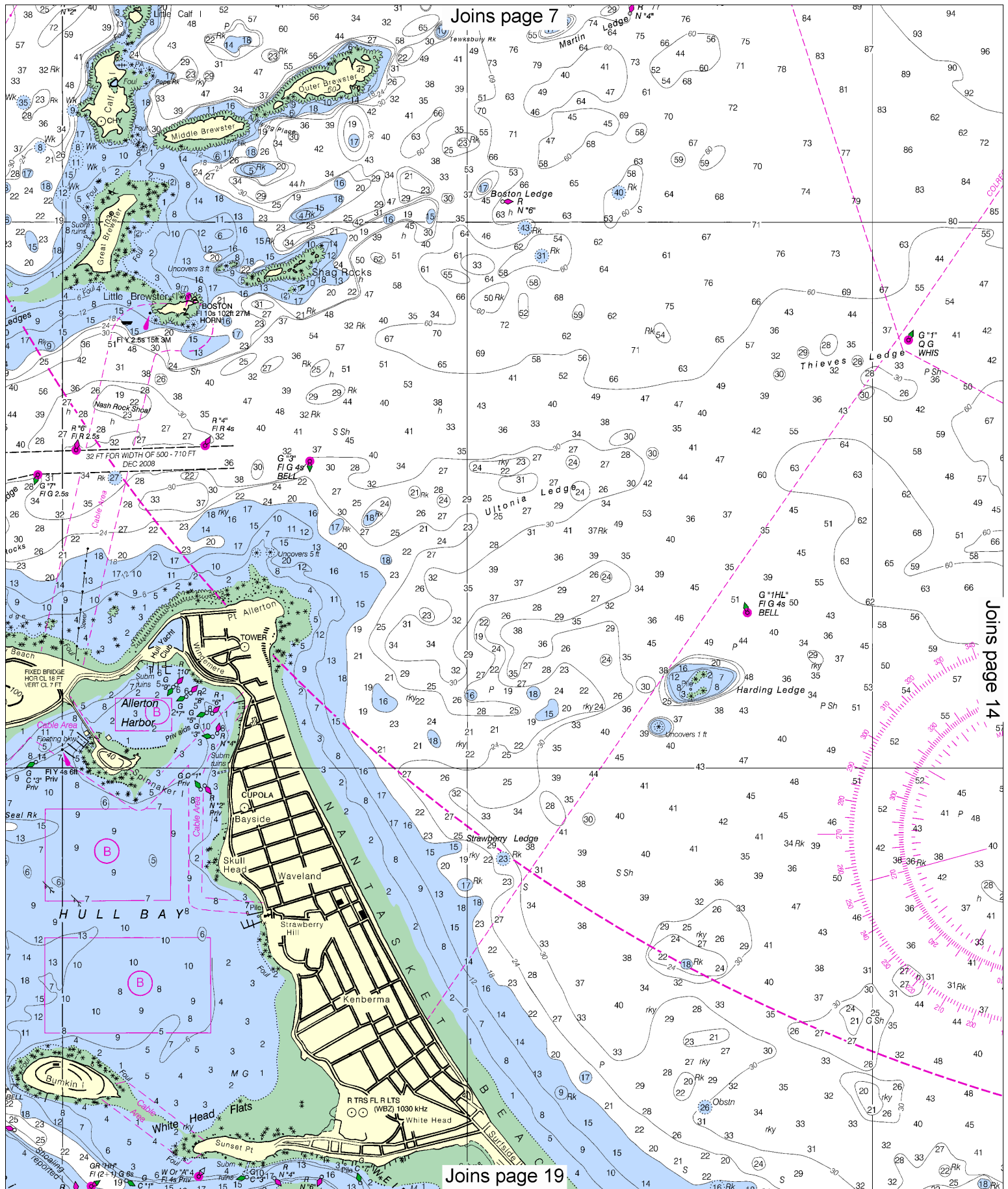
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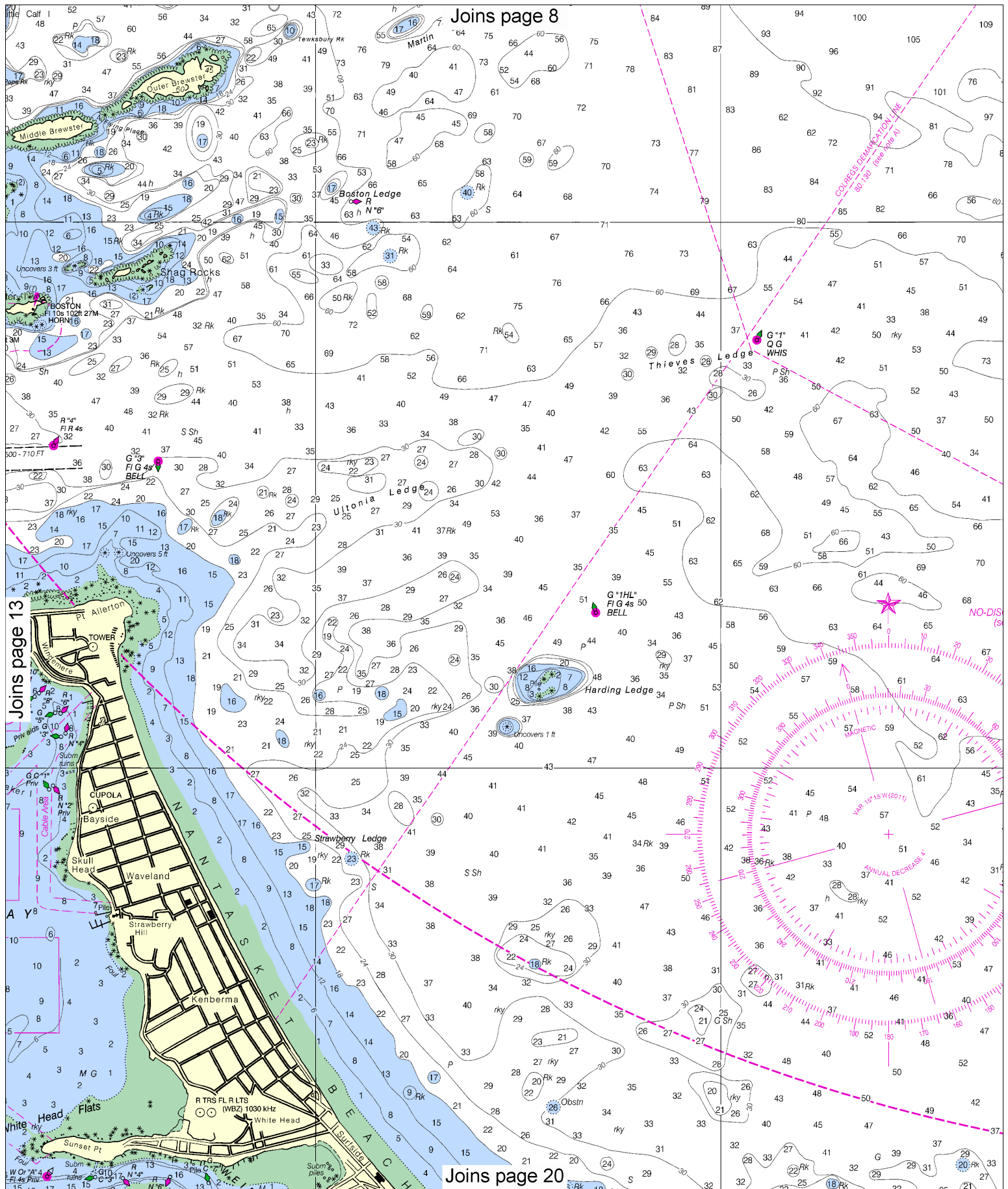
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See Note on page 5.







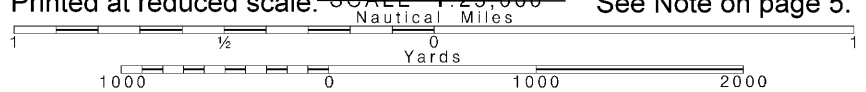


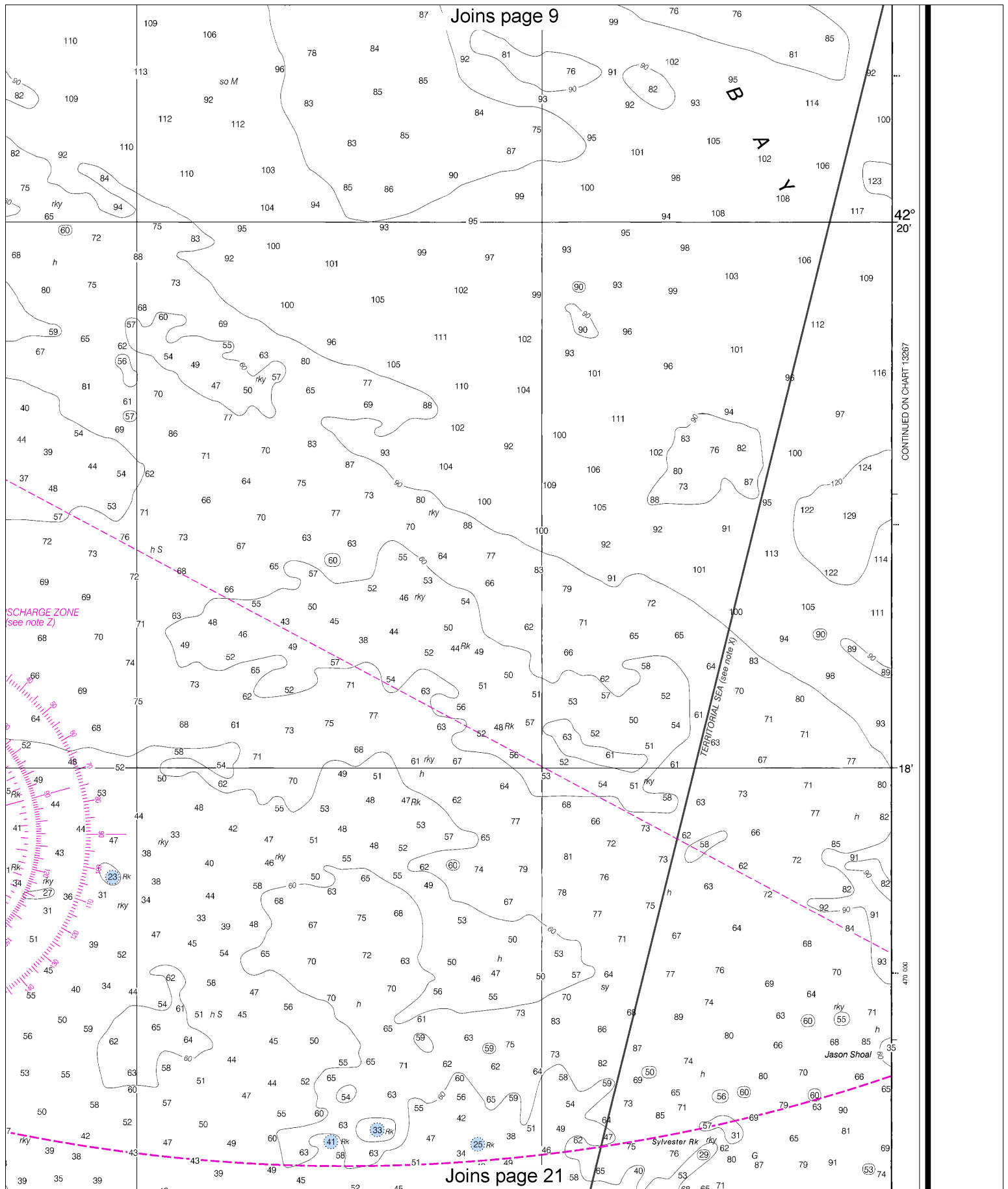
14

Note: Chart grid lines are aligned with true north.

Printed at reduced scale. SCALE 1:25,000

See Note on page 5.





Joins page 10



THE NATION'S CHARTMAKER SINCE 1807

UNITED STATES - EAST COAST

MASSACHUSETTS

BOSTON HARBOR

Mercator Projection
Scale 1:25,000 at Lat. 42°19'

North American Datum of 1983
(World Geodetic System 1984)

SOUNDINGS IN FEET
AT MEAN LOWER LOW WATER

Additional information can be obtained at nauticalcharts.noaa.gov.

TIDAL INFORMATION

PLACE	NAME	(LAT/LONG)	Height referred to datum of soundings (MLLW)		
			Mean Higher High Water	Mean High Water	Mean Low Water
			feet	feet	feet
Boston Light		(42°19'N/70°53'W)	9.8	9.4	0.3
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For Symbols and Abbreviations see Chart No. 1

COLREGS: International Regulations for Preventing Collisions at Sea, 1972.
Demarcation lines are shown thus: ---

HEIGHTS

Heights in feet above Mean High Water.

AUTHORITIES

Hydrography and topography by the National Ocean Service, Coast Survey, with additional data from the Corps of Engineers, U.S. Coast Guard, and Department of the Navy.

SUPPLEMENTAL INFORMATION

Consult U.S. Coast Pilot 1 for important supplemental information.

AIDS TO NAVIGATION

Consult U.S. Coast Guard Light List for supplemental information concerning aids to navigation.

CAUTION

Temporary changes or defects in aids to navigation are not indicated on this chart. See Local Notice to Mariners.

During some winter months or when endangered by ice, certain aids to navigation are replaced by other types or removed. For details see U.S. Coast Guard Light List.

WARNING

The prudent mariner will not rely solely on any single aid to navigation, particularly on floating aids. See U.S. Coast Guard Light List and U.S. Coast Pilot for details.

CAUTION

Improved channels shown by broken lines are subject to shoaling, particularly at the edges.

NOTE A

Navigation regulations are published in Chapter 2, U.S. Coast Pilot 1. Additions or revisions to Chapter 2 are published in the Notice to Mariners. Information concerning the regulations may be obtained at the Office of the Commander, 1st Coast Guard District in Boston, MA or at the Office of the District Engineer, Corps of Engineers in Concord, MA.
Refer to charted regulation section numbers.

HORIZONTAL DATUM

The horizontal reference datum of this chart is North American Datum of 1983 (NAD 83), which for charting purposes is considered equivalent to the World Geodetic System 1984 (WGS 84). Geographic positions referred to the North American Datum of 1927 must be corrected an average of 0.352' northward and 1.822' eastward to agree with this chart.

RADAR REFLECTORS

Radar reflectors have been placed on many floating aids to navigation. Individual radar reflector identification on these aids has been omitted from this chart.

CAUTION

Limitations on the use of radio signals as aids to marine navigation can be found in the U.S. Coast Guard Light Lists and National Geospatial-Intelligence Agency Publication 117.

Radio direction-finder bearings to commercial broadcasting stations are subject to error and should be used with caution.

Station positions are shown thus:
○ (Accurate location) ○ (Approximate location)

TABULATED FROM SURVEY

CONTROLLING DEPTHS FROM SEAWARD IN

NAME OF CHANNEL

TOWN RIVER:

ENTRANCE CHANNEL

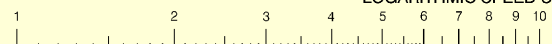
HOLE POINT REACH

QUINCY REACH

A. EXCEPT FOR SHOALING TO 0.9 FEET IN 1

NOTE - CONSULT THE CORPS OF ENGINEER

LOGARITHMIC SPEED S



To find SPEED, place one point of dividers on distance run (in any unit) and the other point on 60 and left point will then indicate speed in units per hour. Example: with

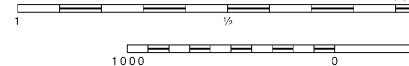
64th Ed., Feb. / 11 ■ Corrected through NM Feb. 12/11
Corrected through LNM Feb. 8/11

13270

CAUTION

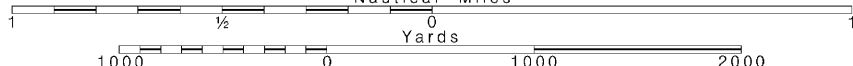
This chart has been corrected from the Notice to Mariners (NM) published weekly by the National Geospatial-Intelligence Agency and the Local Notice to Mariners (LNM) issued periodically by each U.S. Coast Guard district to the dates shown in the lower left hand corner. Chart updates corrected from Notice to Mariners published after the dates shown in the lower left hand corner are available at nauticalcharts.noaa.gov.

SCALE
Nautical Miles



Printed at reduced scale. SCALE 1:25,000

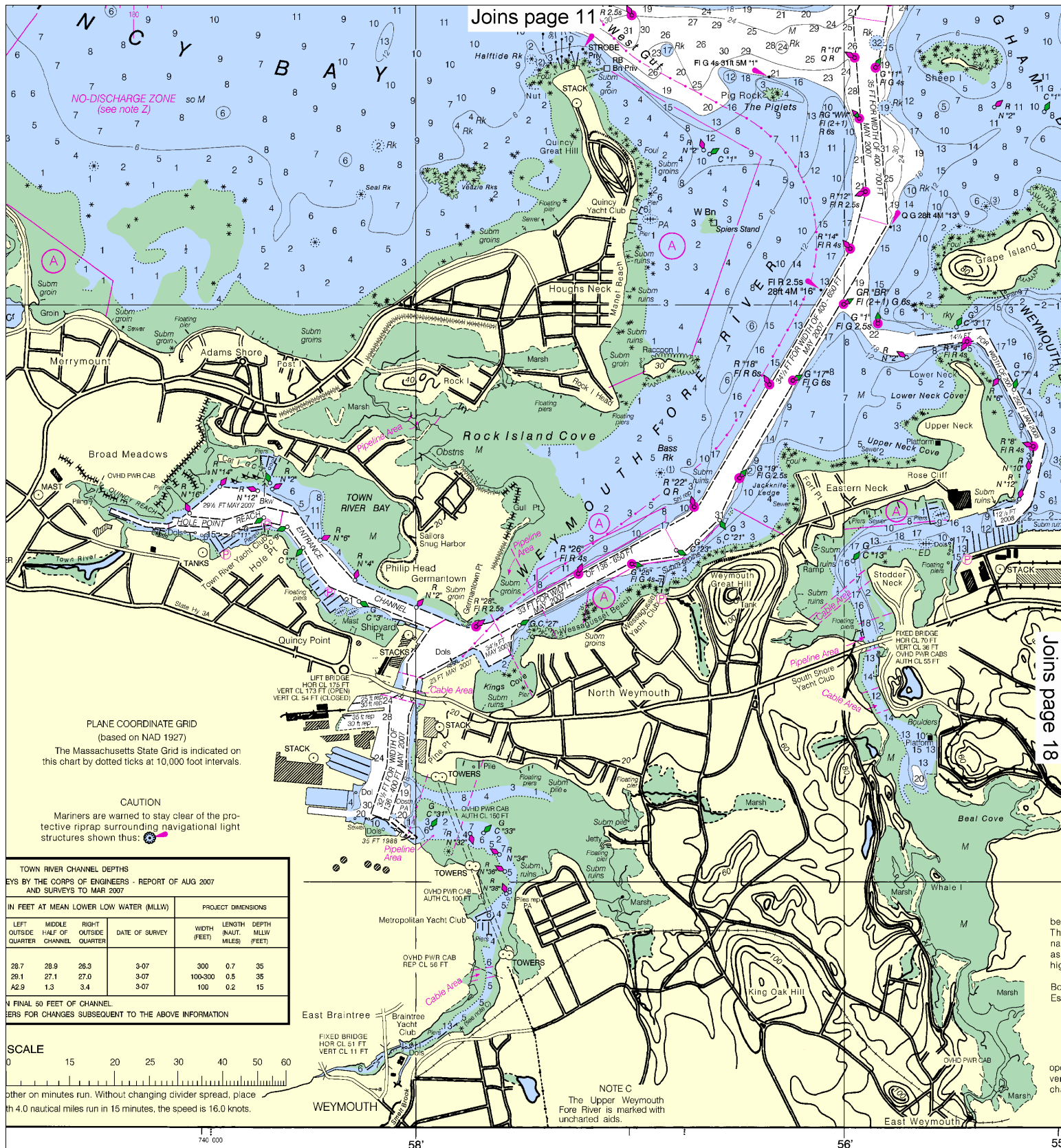
Nautical Miles



See Note on page 5.

16

Note: Chart grid lines are aligned with true north.



SCALE

0 15 20 25 30 40 50 60

Other on minutes run. Without changing divider spread, place
th 4.0 nautical miles run in 15 minutes, the speed is 16.0 knots.

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Nautical Miles

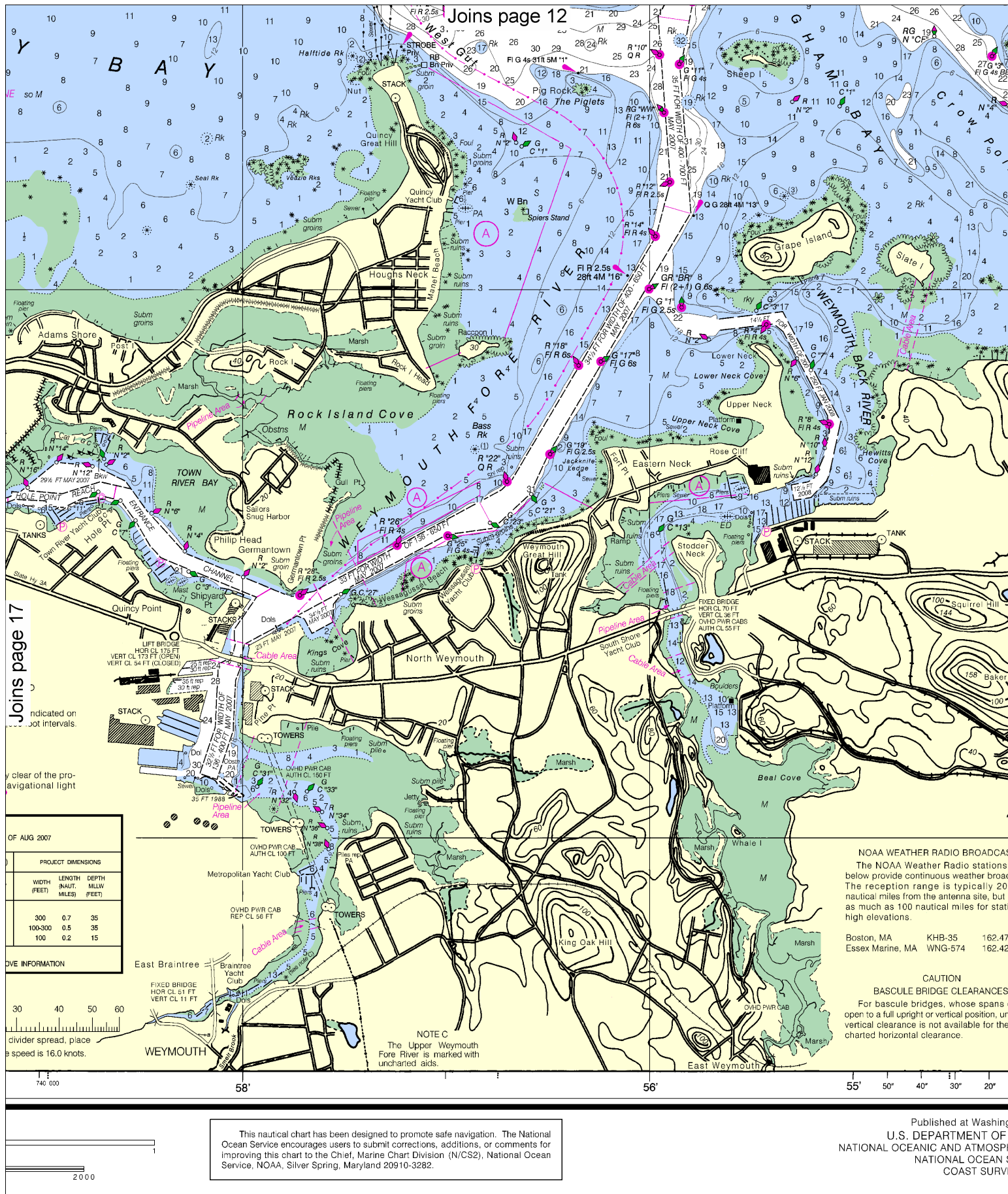
0 1

Yards

1000 2000

This nautical chart has been designed to promote safe navigation. The National Ocean Service encourages users to submit corrections, additions, or comments for improving this chart to the Chief, Marine Chart Division (N/CS2), National Ocean Service, NOAA, Silver Spring, Maryland 20910-3282.

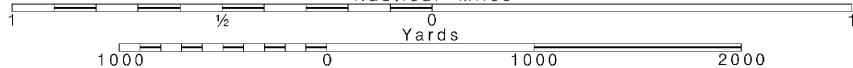
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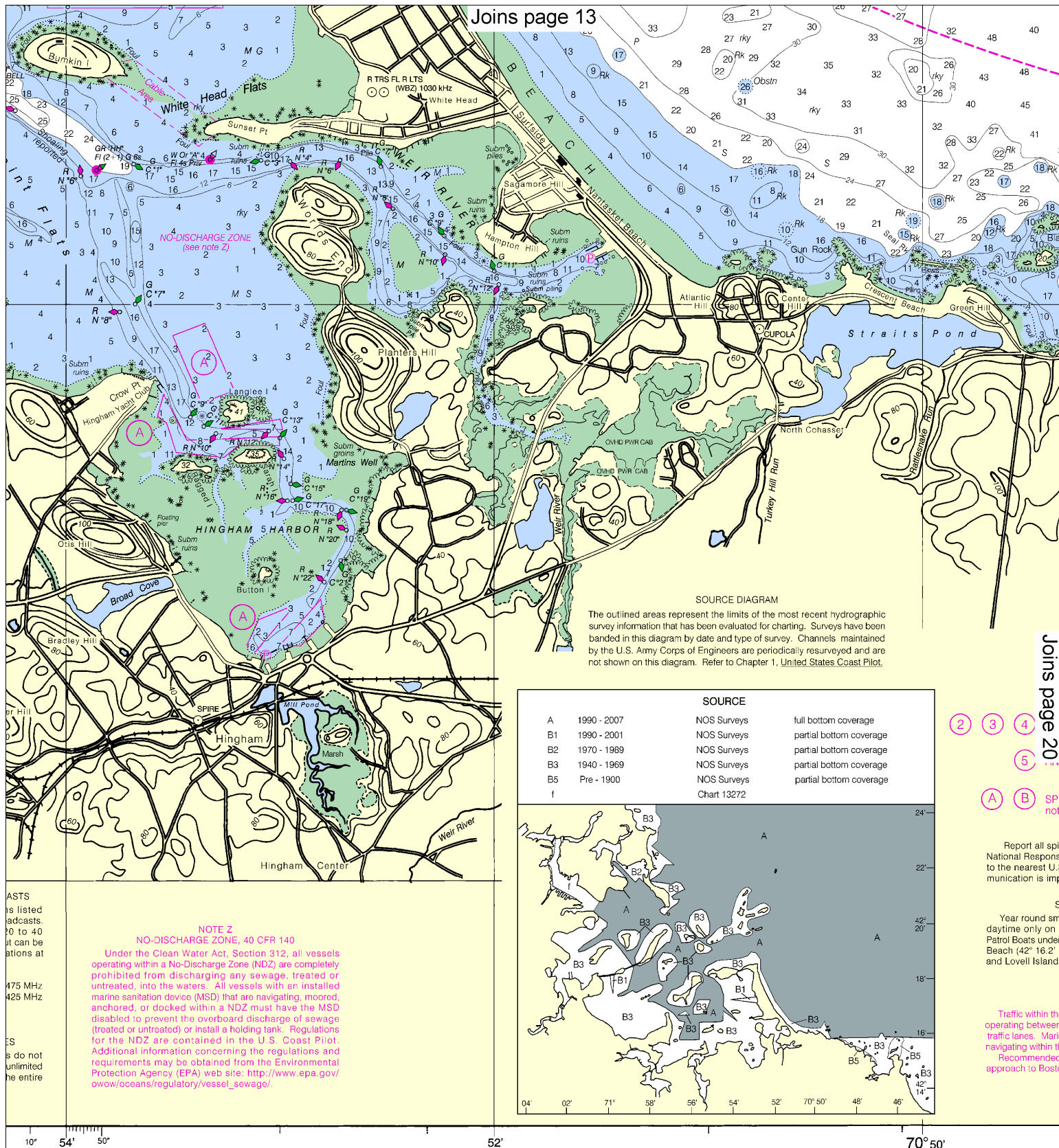


Note: Chart grid lines are aligned with true north.

Printed at reduced scale. SCALE 1:25,000

See Note on page 5.



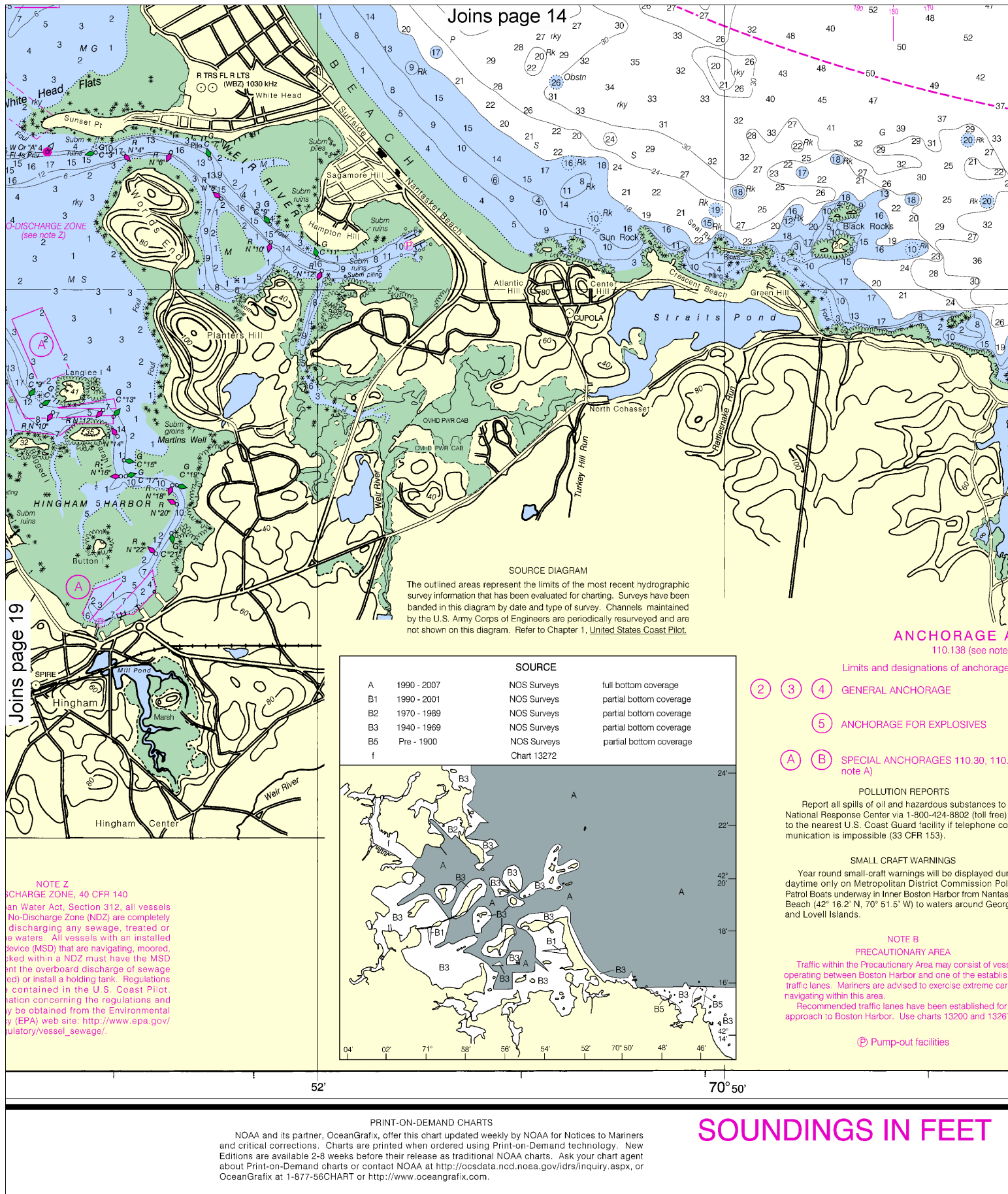


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PRINT-ON-DEMAND CHARTS

NOAA and its partner, OceanGrafix, offer this chart updated weekly by NOAA for Notices to Mariners and critical corrections. Charts are printed when ordered using Print-on-Demand technology. New Editions are available 2-8 weeks before their release as traditional NOAA charts. Ask your chart agent about Print-on-Demand charts or contact NOAA at <http://ocsddata.nod.noaa.gov/idrs/inquiry.aspx>, or OceanGrafix at 1-877-56CHART or <http://www.oceangrafix.com>.

SOUNDING



Joins page 14

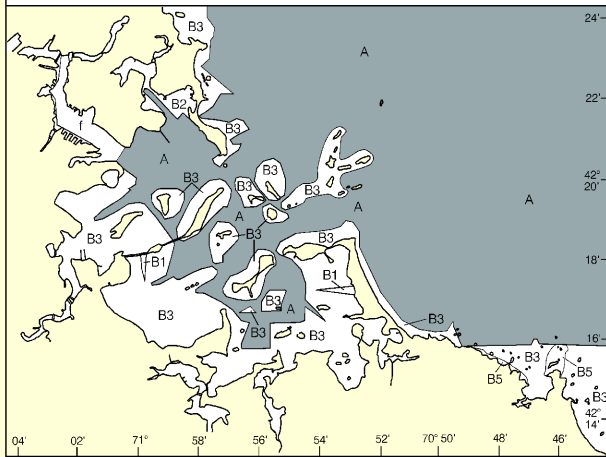
Joins page 19

SOURCE DIAGRAM

The outlined areas represent the limits of the most recent hydrographic survey information that has been evaluated for charting. Surveys have been banded in this diagram by date and type of survey. Channels maintained by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers are periodically resurveyed and are not shown on this diagram. Refer to Chapter 1, United States Coast Pilot.

SOURCE

A	1990 - 2007	NOS Surveys	full bottom coverage
B1	1990 - 2001	NOS Surveys	partial bottom coverage
B2	1970 - 1989	NOS Surveys	partial bottom coverage
B3	1940 - 1969	NOS Surveys	partial bottom coverage
B5	Pre - 1900	NOS Surveys	partial bottom coverage
f		Chart 13272	



ANCHORAGE A

110.138 (see note)

Limits and designations of anchorage

② ③ ④ GENERAL ANCHORAGE

⑤ ANCHORAGE FOR EXPLOSIVES

Ⓐ Ⓑ SPECIAL ANCHORAGES 110.30, 110.110 (note A)

POLLUTION REPORTS

Report all spills of oil and hazardous substances to National Response Center via 1-800-424-8802 (toll free) to the nearest U.S. Coast Guard facility if telephone communication is impossible (33 CFR 153).

SMALL CRAFT WARNINGS

Year round small-craft warnings will be displayed during daytime only on Metropolitan District Commission Police Patrol Boats underway in Inner Boston Harbor from Nantasket Beach (42° 16.2' N, 70° 51.5' W) to waters around George and Lovell Islands.

NOTE B

PRECAUTIONARY AREA

Traffic within the Precautionary Area may consist of vessels operating between Boston Harbor and one of the established traffic lanes. Mariners are advised to exercise extreme caution navigating within this area.

Recommended traffic lanes have been established for approach to Boston Harbor. Use charts 13200 and 13260.

Ⓟ Pump-out facilities

NOTE Z
DISCHARGE ZONE, 40 CFR 140
Under the Clean Water Act, Section 312, all vessels in a No-Discharge Zone (NDZ) are completely prohibited from discharging any sewage, treated or untreated, into the waters. All vessels with an installed sewage treatment device (MSD) that are navigating, moored, or anchored within a NDZ must have the MSD operating and the overboard discharge of sewage prohibited. Regulations concerning the regulations and information can be obtained from the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) web site: http://www.epa.gov/regulatory/vessel_sewage/.

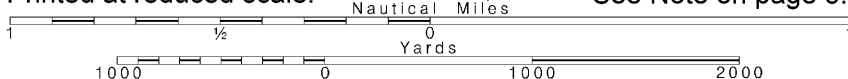
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NOAA and its partner, OceanGrafix, offer this chart updated weekly by NOAA for Notices to Mariners and critical corrections. Charts are printed when ordered using Print-on-Demand technology. New Editions are available 2-8 weeks before their release as traditional NOAA charts. Ask your chart agent about Print-on-Demand charts or contact NOAA at <http://ocsddata.nod.noaa.gov/idrs/inquiry.aspx>, or OceanGrafix at 1-877-56CHART or <http://www.oceangrafix.com>.

SOUNDINGS IN FEET

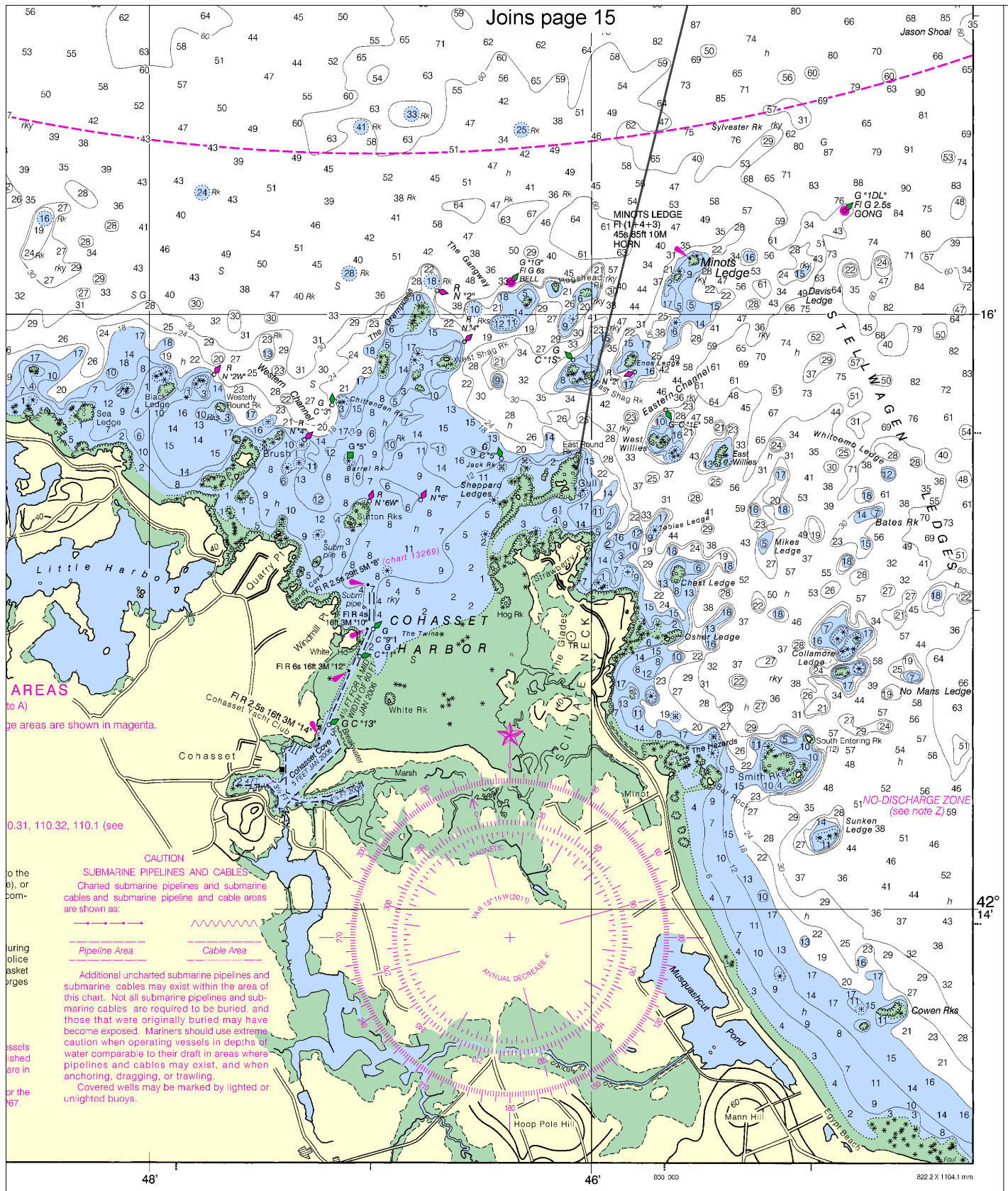
Printed at reduced scale. SCALE 1:25,000

See Note on page 5.



20

Note: Chart grid lines are aligned with true north.



AREAS
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ge areas are shown in magenta.

0.31, 110.32, 110.1 (see

CAUTION
SUBMARINE PIPELINES AND CABLES
Charted submarine pipelines and submarine
cables and submarine pipeline and cable areas
are shown as:

Pipeline Area Cable Area

Additional uncharted submarine pipelines and
submarine cables may exist within the area of
this chart. Not all submarine pipelines and sub-
marine cables are required to be buried, and
those that were originally buried may have
become exposed. Mariners should use extreme
caution when operating vessels in depths of
water comparable to their draft in areas where
pipelines and cables may exist, and when
anchoring, dragging, or trawling.
Covered wells may be marked by lighted or
unlighted buoys.

FATHOMS	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
FEET	6	12	18	24	30	36	42	48	54	60	66	72	78	84	90	96	102
METERS	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17

Boston Harbor
SOUNDINGS IN FEET - SCALE 1:25,000

13270

NSN 7642014010418
NGA REFERENCE NO. 13AHA13270
ED. NO. 64



VHF Marine Radio channels for use on the waterways:

Channel 6 – Inter-ship safety communications.

Channel 9 – Communications between boats and ship-to-coast.

Channel 13 – Navigation purposes at bridges, locks, and harbors.

Channel 16 – Emergency, distress and safety calls to Coast Guard and others, and to initiate calls to other

vessels. Contact the other vessel, agree to another channel, and then switch.

Channel 22A – Calls between the Coast Guard and the public. Severe weather warnings, hazards to navigation and safety warnings are broadcast here.

Channels 68, 69, 71, 72 and 78A – Recreational boat channels.

Getting and Giving Help — Signal other boaters using visual distress signals (flares, orange flag, lights, arm signals); whistles; horns; and on your VHF radio. You are required by law to help boaters in trouble. Respond to distress signals, but do not endanger yourself.

Distress Call Procedures

- Make sure radio is on.
- Select Channel 16.
- Press/Hold the transmit button.
- Clearly say: "MAYDAY, MAYDAY, MAYDAY."
- Also give: Vessel Name and/or Description; Position and/or Location; Nature of Emergency; Number of People on Board.
- Release transmit button.
- Wait for 10 seconds — If no response Repeat MAYDAY call.

HAVE ALL PERSONS PUT ON LIFE JACKETS!



NOAA Weather Radio All Hazards (NWR) is a nationwide network of radio stations broadcasting continuous weather information directly from the nearest National Weather Service office. NWR broadcasts official Weather Service warnings, watches, forecasts and other hazard information 24 hours a day, 7 days a week.

<http://www.nws.noaa.gov/nwr/>

Quick References

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Tides and Currents	—	http://tidesandcurrents.noaa.gov
Marine Forecasts	—	http://www.nws.noaa.gov/om/marine/home.htm
National Data Buoy Center	—	http://www.ndbc.noaa.gov/
NowCoast web portal for coastal conditions	—	http://www.nowcoast.noaa.gov/
National Weather Service	—	http://www.weather.gov/
National Hurricane Center	—	http://www.nhc.noaa.gov/
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Contact Us	—	http://www.nauticalcharts.noaa.gov/staff/contact.htm



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NOAA's Office of Coast Survey



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